THE

# North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
*Secretary of Legation.*

VOL. XVII., No. 857. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29TH, 1866. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT is hereby authorized to sign our Firm.
GEO. HARNETT & Co.
9a 1567 Shanghai, Nov. 10th, 1866.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this port as Commission Agent.
JAMES E. BUSH.
2ale 968 Newchwang, 8 pt. 1st, 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. AUGUSTUS ALLEN HAYES, Jr., and Mr. ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK, who have hitherto signed our Firm, are admitted partners therein on the 1st instant.
OLYPHANT & Co.
jy27—67 273 China, 26th July, 1866.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN PORTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.
EDWARD W. LOVELL.
tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.
J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864

## INSURANCES.

### Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society.

*Established 1821.*

THE undersigned has been authorized to grant Policies against Fire, on the most terms and conditions, to the extent of £10,000 on any one single first class risk.
F. R. GAMWELL.
inch-67 1631 Shanghai, Dec. 8th, 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
*Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.*
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.
For further particulars apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.
DOW & Co.
30c-66 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £4,000.
W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1.—On Buildings or on their contents.
2.—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to
WM. PUNTAU & Co.,
*Agents in Shanghai.*
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,250,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg: on any one Building, or on its contents.
For Terms, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NETHERLANDS-INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, and Batavia.
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1867.

## INSURANCES.

### China Fire Insurance Company.

**Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000**

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)
W. PRONST, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Pustau & Co.)
A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Bluin, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.
F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

*TRUSTEES:*
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.
Premiums are payable in approved drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)
BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
*Agents for Shanghai.*
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

NOTICE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned is authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin.
C. RYLEY
31dc-66 325 Shanghai, 14th Feb., 1866.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.
GLOVER & Co.
8jy-67 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
*(Liability Limited.)*
*MARINE DEPARTMENT.*

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.
Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

### LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.
For terms apply to
TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fc-67 442 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £40,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tsechuen, Tientsin.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY, *5th January* 1867, will be published the first number of the

**SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE,**

AND

LAW REPORTS FOR THE SUPREME AND PROVINCIAL COURTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN,

to be continued weekly.—Subscription Tls. 12 per annum; *payable in advance.*

THE GAZETTE will be an Official Medium for the publication of British, United States, French, and Prussian Consular and Supreme Court Notifications and Correspondence; and will contain Officially Revised Reports of Cases heard at the Supreme Court, Police Cases, and Proceedings in Bankruptcy; Original Articles on legal questions, and matters affecting Foreign interests in China and Japan; Notes and Queries on Legal points; a Summary of the Events of the Week, &c.

Advertisements will be charged Tls. 1 per 10 lines, for the first insertion, and 50 cts. per 10 lines, for each subsequent insertion, and must be sent to the Office not later than 10 A.M. on the day of publication.

Communications for the Editor to be addressed care of *Shanghai Recorder* Office, and Advertisements and Subscriptions to be sent to that Office.

31jy 1035 Shanghai, 15th Dec., 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the third, and final dividend of 1-4th of 1 per cent will be paid at Canton on and after the 21st December, 1866, on all claims proved against the Insolvent Estate of Messrs. NYE BROTHERS & Co.

By order of the United States Consul,
RUSSELL & Co.,
*for Assignees of the Estate.*
29dec. 1629 Canton, October 20th, 1866.

IN CHANCERY.

*In the matter of the* COMPANIES *Act* 1862,
*and*
*In the matter of the* COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

THE Creditors of the above named Company are required, on or before the 10th day of November 1866, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any, to Mr. WILLIAM HORNIS HOLYLAND, the Official Liquidator of the said Corporation, at his offices situate No. 13, Gresham Street, in the City of London, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls at Rolls Yard Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Monday the 3rd December 1866, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the debts and claims.

As it is proposed to pay a dividend shortly after the 3rd of December next, any Creditors whose claims are not received before the time above specified will be excluded from such dividend.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1866.
FRESHFIELD & NEWMAN,
5, Bank Buildings, London.
*Solicitors for the above named Official Liquidator.*
tf 292 October 27th, 1866.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'

**WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.**

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO Every variety of DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester May, 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

**CAUTION.**

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

**Worcestershire Sauce.**

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

* * Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

31dc-66 672 December 23rd, 1865.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

JULIUS BERNARD,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
AND
AVERAGE STATER.
*Office*
REAR OF FRENCH DISPENSARY,
Adjoining Messrs. REMI SCHMIDT & Co.'s premises.
FRENCH BUND.
tf 723 Shanghai, 9th June, 1866.

### ENGLISH GARDENS IN THE EAST.

THE Fourth season has now confirmed the complete success of Mr. CHIBNALL'S cases for conveying Fruit Trees, Vines, Plants, Flowering Shrubs, and Seeds, to the East, when shipped in the holds of steamers like ordinary Case Goods. Mr. John Waterer, Junr., the American Nursery, Bagshot, Surrey, or Mr. Christy, 28, Pall Mall, London, are prepared to execute orders for gentlemen in the East, and beg to call attention to the list of prices and conditions, Fruit Trees, including Pears, Apples, Plums, Currants, Gooseberries, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, and Quinces, Per Case, 10 Guineas.

20 FRUIT TREES, with ten vines, per case 14 Guineas.
ROSES of the best kinds, per case 15 Guineas.
RHODODENDRONS, and AZALIAS, &c., per case 15 Guineas.
GARDEN SEEDS, (various), per case 5 Guineas upwards.

The number depends on the size of the roots; the cases average 30 plants each.

All the above prices include freight, insurance, and all charges to any port where the P. & O. steamers call. The season for shipment commences about September, and ends in January. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or orders for payment. The name of the agent at the port of arrival must be furnished to prevent delay in forwarding. Orders are received and transmitted by Messrs. REES GLENNORY & Co., Chapel Place, Poultry, London.
31dc 726 30th June, 1866.

**WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.**

SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap
*For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c*
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
*Blackfriars Road, London, S.*
20jy—67 689 May 19th, 1866.

### Cordial of the Benedictine Monk of the Abbey of Fecamp.

THIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic, Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. The Salutary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases.

Latterly the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FEVER AND CHOLERA. May be had of

A. Legrand Aîné, at Fecamp.
HOUSE IN PARIS.—No. 19, RUE VIVIENS.

This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.
27ju 689 January 27th, 1866.

### To Chemists, Druggists, and others.

TO be disposed of, the entire Stock in Trade, of a superior furnished Dispensary, comprising a large assortment of first rate Medicines, Chemicals, Furniture, &c. For further particulars, apply to—

DR. E. MASSAIS.
or JULIUS BERNARD.
*French Bund—Shanghai.*

### A vendre pour cause de liquidation.

UNE Pharmacie avec un grand Stock de Médicaments et produits Chimiques de toutes espèces, un beau mobilier et un materiel très complet.

Pour renseignements, s'adresser à Mons. le Docteur E. MASSAIS, ou à
JULIUS BERNARD.
*French Bund*
tf 1639 Shanghai le 15 Decembre 1866.

THOMAS HUME,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
REAL ESTATE
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
YOKOHAMA.
tf 713 May 10th, 1866.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. H. the MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN.

BENSON'S STEAM FACTORY for CLOCKS and WATCHES, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON, J. W., 99, Westbourne-grove, and 25, Old Bond Street.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GOLD CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, Class 33.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, DUBLIN, Class 10.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CHRONOGRAPH by which the DERBY is TIMED.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBITION, 1862.

BENSON'S Watch Pamphlet, *illustrated*, on every construction of Watch, with their prices.

BENSON'S WATCHES are sent to all parts of the World safe by post.

BENSON'S WATCHES.—Gold and Silver, at 200 to 2 Guineas, in all sizes, from half to 3 inches diameter.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPH, KEYLESS, REPEATERS.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOMETER, DUPLEX, LEVER.

BENSON'S WATCHES, HORIZONTAL, CENTRE SECONDS, &c

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH, compensated for all Climates. Silver, 25 Guineas; Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S "EXACT" WATCH, for Extreme Temperatures. Silver, 25 Guineas; Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the DRAWING, DINING, and BED-ROOMS, from 2 to 2,000 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the HALL, LIBRARY, and CARRIAGE.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for CHURCHES TURRETS, and STABLES. Estimates sent.

CANDELABRA in ORMOLU and BRONZE.

CANDELABRA in SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE.

BRONZES d'Art by ROSA & ISIDORE BONHEUR, PRADIER, MENE, BARYE, &c.

JEWELLERY, DIAMOND, of ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

JEWELLERY for BRIDAL and other PRESENTS.

JEWELLERY, designed by ITALIAN and FRENCH ARTISTS.

SILVER PLATE, designed expressely for PRESENTATION.

SILVER PLATE for RACING, FIELD, or AQUATIC SPORTS.

SILVER PLATE for the SIDEBOARD, DINNER, and TEA TABLE.

SILVER PLATE for INDIA.

BENSON'S PLATE PAMPHLET, *illustrated*, contains 300 Engravings.

58 & 60, LUDGATE-HILL, 25, OLD BOND-STREET and 99, WESTBOURNE-GROVE.
6ap-1867 1026 October 6th, 1866.

TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE PER INDO-EUROPEAN, MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA AND MALTA AND TRIESTE LINES.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.,
*Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)*
Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept 18 21st, 1865.
tf 650

**BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,**
"STAR-BRAND,"
*TO BE HAD ONLY OF*
HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 AIR HURCH LANE,
**LONDON.**
17no-67 1448 Shanghai, 16th Nov. 1866.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTIFICATION.

SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

*Shanghai, 13th Nov.*, 1866.

THE Pilot Regulations for the Port of Shanghai agreed on by the several Consuls and the Chinese authorities, and published by the Commissioner of Customs on the 8th instant, will be considered binding on Swedish and Norwegian subjects at this Port, pending instructions from the Government.

Applications for Licenses may be made to the Harbour Master on and after the 15th instant, and the Regulations will come into effect on January 1st 1867.

F. H. FORBES,
31de 1447 *Consul General.*

## NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned will from this date be carried on in the premises hitherto in the occupation of Messrs. Jarvie Thorburn & Co., No. 9 Kiangse Road.

BRADWELL BLOOR & CO.
5ja 1835 Shanghai, 28th Dec. 1866.

## NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.

No. 2.
JUDSON'S
VICTORIA VIOLET.
AND
VICTORIA ROSE.
MAGENTA.
Trade Mark:
"A PEACOCK."
Packed in

1 lb. Tins at 16s. per lb.
2 oz. Bottles 1s. 6d. per oz.
2 oz. „ 1s. 6d. „

THESE Dyes are in FINE POWDER—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously with any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c., &c.

The brilliancy of these dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to *spot*.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.

Order JUDSON'S Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.

21de-67 1773 Shanghai, 29th Dec., 1866.


### Miscellaneous Entelligence.

NOTICE.—Trinity Church.—Divine Service is celebrated every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church, Shanghai.—Divine Service is held in the above Church Every Sunday by the Rev. Moritz Kaufmann, the Chaplain, at half-past 10 o'clock in the Morning, and 4 o'clock in the Afternoon.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Evening at 7.30, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock, also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Holy Mass is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and Benediction at 4 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| England.. *(tel.)*..Nov. | 20 | Hankow,.....Dec. | 23 |
| Hongkong,.....Dec. | 20 | Nagasaki,..... „ | 4 |
| Tientsin,.....Dec. | 8 | Yokohama,..... „ | 17 |

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong,..... Sept. 28 | Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,..... „ 23 | Oct. 16th.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending Dec. 28th, 1866.

| | Malwa. | Patna. | Benares. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dec.—New.—Tls. | New.—Tls. | Tls. | |
| 21,—575..... | 475 a 480.....480..... | | |
| 24,—585..... | 475 a 480.....480..... | | |
| 25,— | | | |
| 26,—582 a 585..... | 475.....475..... | | |
| 27,—580..... | 470 a 475.....475..... | | |
| 28,—585..... | 470 a 475.....470 a 475 | | |

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

| Date. | Time of High or Low Water. | Rise or Fall. | Wind. | Force. | I. | Bar. | Ther. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | ft. in. | | | | ° ′ | ° |
| Dec. 22 L.W. | 8 45 | 11.04 | S.W. | 2 | f | 30.25 | 44 |
| „ 22 H.W. | 12.54 | 12.02 | W.S.W. | 3 | b | 30.20 | 56 |
| „ 23 L.W. | 2.32 | 11.06 | Calm. | 0 | m | 30.32 | 51 |
| „ 23 H.W. | 1.28 | 12.08 | E.N.E. | 1 | b | 30.29 | 55 |
| „ 24 L.W. | 10.18 | 11.08 | S. | 2 | m | 30.26 | 53 |
| „ 24 H.W. | 2.04 | 12.05 | Calm. | 0 | m | 30.32 | 57 |
| „ 25 L.W. | 10.48 | 11.07 | W. | 1 | f | 30.36 | 46 |
| „ 25 H.W. | 2.48 | 12.03 | N.W. | 2 | c | 30.25 | 50 |
| „ 26 L.W. | 11 18 | 12.02 | N.N.W. | 3 | b | 30.26 | 49 |
| „ 26 H.W. | 3.32 | 11.05 | E. | 2 | c | 30.21 | 48 |
| „ 27 L.W. | 11.50 | 12.02 | N.W. | 2 | c | 30.08 | 54 |
| „ 27 H.W. | 4.12 | 12.05 | W. | 2 | b | 30.03 | 52 |
| „ 28 L.W. | 12.18 | 12.05 | W.N.W. | 4 | f | 30.04 | 55 |
| „ 28 H.W. | 4.50 | 12.02 | N.N.W. | 3 | m | 30.01 | 54 |

Explanation.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. over cast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

### BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the 26th instant, the wife of Elias J. Desfandes, (of ship *Ariel*) of a son.

### DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on the 22nd Inst. Mr. William Smith, Inspector of Roads, Municipal Service, aged 31 years.

Suddenly, on the morning of the 8th Instant, Eliza Maria, the wife of W. R. Dalziel.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—Dec. 29th, "Express," (Ilr. str.) Whitelaw, from Ningpo.

Departed.—Dec. 29th, "Coromandel," (Ilr. str.) for Swatow; "Shaftesbury," (Ilr. str.) for Hongkong; "Confucius," (Chi. str.) for Nankin.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per Steamer "Vulcan," from Foochow—2 Europeans, Lcs, Commander of the Chinese Artillery, with his wives and servants, & 37 Chinese. Per steamer "Achilles," from Liverpool, Mr. Scott; from Hongkong, Mrs. Critsley.

Departed.—Per P. & O. Str. "Ganges" for Hongkong,—Mr. and Mrs. D. Smith, Mrs. Bennett and child, and Mr. Lent.

One of the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Wednesday, the 9th proximo.

The French Mail of Nov. 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th Dec., and here on the 6th of Jan. It arrived last year on the 8th of Jan., per M. I. "*Labourdonnais*."

The London Mail of the 10th Nov., due in Hongkong on the 25th Dec., and here on the 31st.—It arrived last year on the 28th Dec., per *Ganges*.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 2 P.M.


# The North-China Herald.

*IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.*

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1866.


### RETROSPECT OF EVENTS IN CHINA DURING 1866.

*Political Summary.*

Year by year, a retrospective glance at the history of China induces a feeling of surprise that so vast a territory should still retain its integrity as an empire, under the conditions in which we find it. Oppression and weakness are the prevailing characteristics of its government, and discontent and rebellion of the governed. The expression "reins of power" here has no meaning; these have long since escaped from the hands of the nominal holder, and the chariot of government flounders helplessly amid a sea of disaffection. The very vastness of the empire, however, though in one sense a danger, is in another a source of safety. Province after province becomes the theatre of rebellion, but the Emperor is able to rely on the resources of others for its suppression. If one governor is disaffected, another is pitted against him and,—in the absence of a leader capable of fanning into flame the universal discontent, simultaneously in the different districts, and directing with a strong hand and energetic will the movement which he has excited—the Manchu dynasty retains the throne, on tolerance, from the mere absence of organised assault. The instincts of the Chinese generally are essentially peaceful and orderly; but the inherent corruption of the whole system of government prevents even the *quasi* tranquillity which might be expected, from their naturally apathetic nature. The very element relied on for the preservation of order is habitually the first to subvert it. Squeezed by their officers and contemned, in virtue of their pursuit, by the mass of the people, the soldiery are a source of trouble rather than security. Rebellion, to them, means liberty to plunder, opportunity to compensate themselves for the exactions of their officers in time of peace; and the defection of whole bodies of troops, accordingly, is not infrequently recorded. During the past year nearly every quarter of the empire, from distant Yarkand to the southernmost province of the empire, has been the scene of insurgent movement. The large force of Nienfei which had assembled in Shantung, ostensibly defied all the efforts of Tsen-kwo-fan to reduce them to submission, and has at length been crushed only by the combined efforts of that general and his able ally Li-hung-chang. Rebellion among the Mahomedans of Kansuh is chronic, and has lately assumed so serious a proportions that the government have ordered Tsoh, Viceroy of Fohkien, specially to take the field against them. From Hankow, reports are again arriving of country people flying before the advancing Nien-fei, who are stated to be in sufficient strength to enable them to divide into three bodies, each of which is to devote its attention to a separate province. The north bank of the Yangtze has been the scene of frequent outbreak, which, however, the strong hand of Li has vigorously suppressed. Disturbances in the salt districts, in consequence of some unpopular action by Ting, were extinguished by the execution of several prominent agitators; and a suspected disaffection among the troops at Yang-chow was removed by the decapitation of two of the leaders.

This powerful mandarin's career is one of the most prominent political features of the year. Originally brought into notice by Tsen-kwo-fan, to whom he owes the position in which he was enabled to establish his reputation, he seems to follow step by step his patron's path to power. The appointment of the latter to the post rendered vacant by the murder of Sanko-lin-sin, was a signal for Li to succeed him at Nanking as Viceroy of the two Kiangs; and on the recent promotion of Tsen to the Presidency of the Board of War, Li is again naturally looked to as his successor, in the supreme command of the Imperial armies. Rightly or wrongly, an ambition which no rank the Emperor can bestow will satisfy, has been attributed to Li; and many eyes are turned to him, as possessing both the power and the will to compress, control and direct the hundred and one rebellious atoms which expend their force in vain, in the absence of head or cohesion. If, following the example of Tsen-kwo-fan, he can place a protegé of his own on the viceregal throne, and thus retain command of the resources of Kian-gnan and of the munitions of war turned out by the arsenals and foundries he has established, his promotion will place him in a position of menacing strength. In any case, he individually gains the power which supreme control of large military resources always gives; and the value of which, his conduct while governing the two Kiangs has shewn that he clearly appreciates. Tsen-kwo-fan's removal to the Board of War, though giving him higher nominal rank, leaves him with less individual power than before; and hence an unwillingness to take up the office, which Government has tardily overcome. If however, a good understanding continue to subsist between them, the change must rather strengthen their mutual position. Tsen at the head of the War Department, Li in command of the army, and an ally of both governing three of the finest provinces in the empire, could wield a preponderating influence.

Turning to the South, we find an apparent attempt to counterbalance this central power, by a coalition of the two maritime viceroyalties in the South-east. Fohkien and Chekeang, Kwantung and Kwangsi have combined to establish a foundry and dockyard at Foochow which, under foreign superintendence, may supply them with some of the elements of warlike strength to which Li owes much of his power. M. Giquel,—whose name is remembered in connection with the Franco-Chinese force in the province of Chekeang, when he held the Commissionership of Customs at Ningpo,—is entrusted with the execution of the scheme, which has received the delighted approval of the Supreme Government. Chinese are to be instructed in the dockyard in all the mysteries of ship-building, and to be taught to navigate the gun-boats after they have been constructed.

The position of the Emperor amid these proceedings on the part of his powerful satraps, forcibly recals that of the Grand Mogul, at the time of the English advent in India. Retaining his position only by the forbearance or jealousy of his nominal vassals, he is inferior in actual power to all. The nawabs of Bengal and the Deccan bowed only to the shadow of departed power. As the later emperors of Delhi were in comparison to Aurungzebe, so have been the later emperors of China to Kang-hi; and a similar dismemberment of the vast territory over which they hold nominal away, is not the least likely future of the empire. The history of all Oriental dynasties is being repeated in that of the Tsings; gradual degeneration and, when their rule has become too effete and corrupt to be borne, eventual expulsion by some powerful satrap who usurps the throne. Of the prospect of any portion of the empire falling under foreign away, we do not venture to speak. At present, probably, its greatest safety lies in the fact that neither of the four nations most interested in its trade, would allow the others to gain an advantage it did not share; and, to avoid a general partition, all will refrain from encroaching.

One more important political event claims our attention—the French expedition to the Coras. Early in July, a Corean junk arrived in Chefoo, having on board a Missionary refugee who startled the community by the information that nine of his colleagues had been barbarously murdered, and that two or three survivors were lurking in the hills to escape a similar fate. Later intelligence confirmed this announcement, and the French Admiral at once concerted an expedition, for the purpose of avenging his countrymen and obtaining a guarantee against similar outrages in future. The receipt of unfavourable news from Saigon delayed the departure of the expedition, as it appeared likely that the force in China waters would be required in Cochin China. Subsequently, however, this apprehension was removed, and Admiral Roze in *La Guerrière*, accompanied by four gunboats, arrived in the Séoul on the 13th October. His passage up the river was unopposed, though several batteries were seen on the banks; and the city of Kanghoa was occupied after a trifling resistance, without loss. Here, the Admiral was visited by a native official who conveyed to him an invitation to go to the capital to negociate. He, however, declined, fearing treachery, but reciprocated the suggestion; and in the meantime intimated that what he required was the punishment of the ministers who had been instrumental in the destruction of the Missionaries. This demand elicited no reply, but Admiral Roze was unable, from the smallness of his force—he could only land 600 men—to undertake active operations in order to enforce compliance. Some time was passed in patrolling the country and, apparently, waiting for a chance. But all this time the Government was recovering from its first surprise and assembling forces to repel the invaders. Troops appeared in different quarters day after day until, eventually, Admiral Roze judged it wise to destroy the munitions of war in the city, and the junks lying in the river. A few days more brought the Coreans into closer proximity, and several skirmishes with them took place; until, on the 26th October, an unsuccessful attack by the French on a fortified post, which resulted in the loss of some forty men killed and wounded, confirmed Admiral Roze in a resolution to withdraw before the winter should set in, and the expedition probably become ice-bound. The mistakes appear to have been made, of underrating the degree of opposition likely to be offered, and of entering on the expedition too late in the autumn. Matters can hardly remain as they are, and we shall expect to find further operations undertaken in the spring; when, it is to feared, the retreat of the French will be found to have encouraged the Coreans to resistance which can only result, to them, in more disastrous defeat. No doubt an effort will then be made to open up the country to foreign intercourse, in which other nations will join.

## Summary of the Week.

We are glad to learn that a man named Wilson, for whom the Police have long been seeking, was arrested on Saturday. The facts of his case—to which we have hitherto refrained from alluding, lest the knowledge that he was being hunted for should scare him from Shanghai—are briefly these. Wilson, Kerr and Magrath went up country a few weeks ago, on one of the mysterious expeditions to which rowdies are given, and shortly after starting got drunk and quarrelled. In the course of the row, Wilson shot Magrath and killed him; the body was buried; the Chinese boatmen bolted, and gave information of the occurrence. Kerr was arrested, but denied all knowledge of the matter. Subsequently, however, he turned Queen's evidence and confessed the whole business, offering to point out where the body was lying. On Saturday, having received information which led them to believe that Wilson was hanging about a place called Cremorne, on the French road to Sikaway, Mr. Penfold, accompanied by Messrs. Stripling and Fowler, proceeded thither, and after some difficulty gathered from a Chinese servant that a man was hiding there in the space between the flooring and the ground. Fowler crept in through an opening indicated and was grappled by the prisoner; but the others succeeded in the meantime in effecting an entrance by another opening, and the three dragged him to light. These, we believe, are the facts of the accusation, which of course remains to be investigated.

Lo-yuen-yu and Yao-e-chow, who are proprietors of several theatres in Shanghai, have given an entertainment specially in honour of foreigners, during the past week. The theatre selected for the purpose was the Mon-ding-fong, where a newly-arrived Peking troupe of actors were performing, and gas lights have been introduced. The acting was good and humourous, the dresses handsome, and the tumbling fair; but we have seen better. It is easy however to understand that, wishing to introduce their theatres to foreign notice, the proprietors selected one in which they could advertise such novelties as a Peking troupe, and gas. To a foreigner unlearned in Chinese, all these performances seem much alike. There are the usual number of heavy swells got up in gorgeous costumes, who vociferate and gesticulate with equal gorgeousness; of flag bearers who rush frantically about in the train of the former, and of persons in quaint costume who do the principal part of the dialogue. The attraction, to foreigners, is in the novelty. The dresses are handsome, and the style of acting new. Having worn off the novelty however, few who do not understand Chinese care to go often.

The paper-hunt came off as usual on Saturday last, but being so close on mail day, few members were able to attend. Hong-que is not the most desirable country about Shanghai, and some allowance must be made for this, when passing an opinion upon the ground chosen for the run. Taking everything into consideration, however, the land and jumps were well selected. The paper might have been better laid, for there can be no good object in being too stingy with it, especially as by its scarcity many a good pony has been deprived of the honor of winning, though fully competent to do so, had he had fair play. It is gratifying to notice how popular these hunts are becoming, graced as they have been hitherto by the presence of ladies at the start and finish; and we are sure we are only expressing the feelings of the whole hunt, in saying how pleased its members are, at the honor done them. The course led in a northerly direction, towards Woosung; eventually working round and finishing at Dents' godowns. *Lottery* came in an easy winner, followed close by an anonymous griffin. The first Cup of the season was run for on the day after Christmas day, when the largest field yet got together, assembled at, Dent's godowns. The first three jumps, however, did tremendous execution; not half the field, we believe, clearing them, and there was soon as much pony hunting as paper-hunting going on. Those who did get over made the pace very fast, and as the country was fearfully heavy the light weights soon drew ahead. We have not been able to learn many details of the run, but hear some complaints of the ground chosen as being too stiff for sport, though others better mounted speak of it more favourably. A good race in between the five foremost riders, resulted in Mr. Bidwell, on *Bogtrotter*, carrying off the cup; Mr. Ilbert being second on *Kolaack*, and Mr. Davis third on *Chef-d'œuvre*. We cannot but think the selection of a place so far distant as the Half-way house for a finish was a mistake, as it prevented many persons who would have liked to see the run in, from being present. To the hunt themselves, the five mile trot home was perhaps not unpleasant.

We are glad to notice that the French Bund is at length lighted with gas. It has been the misfortune of both Companies to delay the completion of their works beyond the promised time; but our neighbours have certainly been more expeditious than ourselves.

The sum realized by the collection at Trinity Church on Christmas morning, amounted to $737.50.

The water in the Yangtsze is falling so low that navigation is becoming extremely difficult.

The extreme dryness of the season has led to much chin-chinning for rain by residents in Soochow and the neighborhood which has, however, as yet resulted only in several destructive fires. The inference has been drawn that *Joss* is angry, and shews it by replying with fire to solicitations for water. It has been determined therefore to give up asking for the latter and to wait patiently, as importunity only seems to make matters worse.

A Nanking correspondent gives us the following amusing instance of the squeezes to which the Chinese soldiery are subjected by their officers. On the tenth day of the tenth month of the current year, a quantity of "loo-choo," tea and tobacco arrived at the Sha-quan stockade near Nanking, to the consignment of the Mandarin in command, who caused it to be distributed among his men, and at the end of the month mulcted each in 300 *cash*, as payment. This is one of many similar methods of squeezing resorted to, and serves to explain the inefficency and unruliness which are prevailing characteristics of Chinese soldiers. Naturally, under such treatment they are always disaffected and mutinous, and ready to throw off their allegiance and turn rebels, on the lightest persuasion.

### THE FIVES' COURT.

It is gratifying to find that amid the general depreciation of property in Shanghai, at least one piece of land has hitherto retained a high value compared to the price at which it was purchased. Some eighteen years ago, certain gentlemen conceived the idea of erecting a Fives' Court in Shanghai, and bought for the purpose, at a cost of $100, a plot of land at the foot of the Maloo which was registered "in trust" in the name of a Mr. Saul. Seven years later, the demand for amusement having increased, a second adjoining slice was added, at a cost of $195 and registered, also in trust, in the name of a Mr. Deacon. The first of these plots is covered by the existing Fives' Court, and the second by the Racquet Court and—a number of Chinese houses. It and—a number of Chinese houses. It was to recover ground rent at the rate of £1,000 per annum, for the space occupied by the latter, that Mr. E. J. Hogg, as Secretary and Treasurer to the Fives' Court Shareholders, sued the A-chun and A-you in the Mixed Court.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

In the natural course of human events, nearly all the original shareholders have departed; and the few who are still in Shanghai have sold or allowed their shares to lapse, in happy ignorance of their value till, we believe, Mr. Hogg and one other gentleman represent the Company. There could, probably, be little doubt as to the right of these gentlemen to make what use of the property they please, and extract from it what rental they can, but for two unfortunate facts. The deeds bear a special endorsement to the effect that the land is to be used for recreative purposes only, and provide that no Chinese houses shall be built on it under penalty of reversion to the lord of the soil. In both these views, the claim put forward is manifestly untenable. Chinese shops are clearly not conducive to recreation, and the property slips from the grasp of the holders if such are built. It follows, then, that not one of the houses which surround and crown the Racquet Court ought to have been erected; that all right and title to the property has been forfeited by the act; and that the Taotai can, if he choose, claim back the ground in consequence. We do not think however that, amid their many faults, high Chinese officials comprise the disposition of a Ralph Nickleby. They squeeze, but they do so straight forwardly—not by taking stratagem of a misapprehension. His Excellency will no doubt condone the offence; but will, we trust, insist on its cessation. Apparently, from the terms of the lease, the whole of the Chinese shops at the corner of the Maloo and Honan roads are improperly there, and the land they occupy should be available for purposes of recreation. Such was evidently the intention of the original shareholders, and it is a pity that this object should be defeated. Had the secret of ownership and tenure been cleared up earlier, two buildings at least would already have competed for the site—the new Racquet Court at the head of the Maloo, and the Theatre in course of erection at the back of the Consulate. Tls. 2,000 expended on the purchase of a site for the former might have been saved to the shareholders, and a burden of Tls. 250 annual rental, to the Dramatic Society. It is no doubt disagreeable to the representatives of the old Fives' Court shareholders, to find a rental of £1000 melting away from their hands, and a property which had a large apparent value revert to its original position. But reflection on the many annual thousands they have pocketed before their illusion was dispelled, will partly recompense them for the disappointment. And members of the Fives' Court, who have been paid rental for land secured to their especial use, will cease to regret past disbursements, in joy at the prospect of future immunity.

### CHINESE THEATRES.

There is, we believe, a motive for the pressing invitation to foreigners to visit the Mon-ding-fong theatre, beyond the mere desire to mulct them in a certain number of dollars as entrance fees. The proprietors of this establishment are managers of more than one theatre in Shanghai, and have especial reasons to desire, for them, foreign countenance and support. One of the admirable features of law in China, is that it can very frequently be broken with impunity, for a consideration. The proprietors of Mon-ding-fong, we suspect, want to break a law, but to avoid the usual payment. They have, we believe, committed the enormity of introducing women on the boards—not of the Mon-ding-fong but of others of their theatres, and so admirable an opportunity for squeezing has of course not been overlooked by the Taotai's myrmidons. It is generally well known that the performance of women at public theatres in China, is contrary to established custom. It is represented as immoral and leading to immorality, and as tending to curtail population by undermining the constitution of the performers and shortening their lives. Population, according to the sage, is the great object of existence and any pursuit tending to interfere with this object should be checked. Whatever may be thought of the axiom, there is truth in the argument that a theatrical life in China is excessively hard, and does tend to shorten the life not only of men but of women. The efficient performance of their parts entails greater exertion than is the case in Europe; the actors are engaged for a longer time, and the tumbling which is always introduced, is exhausting in the extreme. Add to this the habitual dissipation which, until recently, used to be ascribed to members of the stage in Europe, and sufficient ground is given to justify the assertion that theatrical performance is injurious to those engaged. In the case of men, this is bad enough; but when women are subjected to the same influence, it is argued, the case becomes worse. For the women work nearly as hard as the men, and are not exempt even from the gymnastic portions of the ceremony. The arguments which may be advanced in proof of the immoral tendency of female acting are patent. They have been and are to the present day made use of in England also. To youths who would be satisfied with a single visit to a performance where men only are engaged, the spectacle of female actors offers an unwholesome attraction, leading them to incur expense beyond their means. They sit up far into the night, to the obvious detraction from their capacity for work on the following day; they go again the next night, with similar and worse results and, eventually, having exhausted their own slender store of *cash*, they rob their employers in order to obtain the means of gratifying the unwholesome craving. All these and other arguments have been brought to bear on the Taotai, to induce him to put down the unholy innovation, which Messrs. Lo Yuon You and Yaou E-chow have introduced. Youths it is urged will always go astray; but at present they do so by bursts, instead of steadily and persistently, as will be the case if it be permitted to continue. Of course there is much plausibility in all these arguments; but the inference, that government should authoritatively interfere for the prevention of possible evil, has long been admitted, in the West, to be mistaken. Restraint may be wholesome, but repression is not so. The enforced closure of the theatre at an earlier hour would effectually prevent the dreaded injury to the health of the Chinese youth. Their morals and finances are matters better left to their own good sense. It is because Lo-yuon-yu knows that foreigners entertain these views, that he is anxious to attract foreign spectators, and so gain foreign support in resisting the heavy squeeze by which he would have to appease the offended majesty of the law. He would not invite them to a theatre where females are acting, because these performances are not always in the best possible taste, and might shock foreign susceptibilities. His object of gaining foreign countenance would of course be best served, by inviting his guests to witness an unobjectionable representation.

### THE LIGHT HOUSE.

MINUTE—*Present at a Meeting of the Consularibody, held at the British Consulate, Shanghai, 26th December*, 1866.

G. F. Seward, Esq.
M. le Vte. Bernire de Montmorand
A. Tettenborn, Esq.
G. B. Dixwell, Esq.
T. Kroes, Esq.
Charles A. Winchester, Esq.

Various memoranda and opinions on the subject of lighting the mouth of the Yangtsze having been read, it was found that a very general concurrence of opinion pointed to the following arrangements, which this meeting agrees to recommend to the Taotai with reservation of the right to suggest changes up to the date at which the remittance of the funds shall commence.

1st.—That with a view to the safety and convenience of vessels, a lighthouse on, or failing that as a temporary measure a light ship near, the Amherst Rocks is necessary.

2nd.—That a light house with first class light should also be placed on the highest of the Saddle Group—this being indispensable if a light vessel only be placed at the Amherst rock.

3rd.—That the lights on the present light ship, the Kintoun Beacon and Woosung be improved.

4th.—That with a view to the economy of Funds the meeting direct attention to the following extract of a letter which has been received.

"I purchased for Acapulco a light with "apparatus and every article complete for "ten years exclusively of oil. The light is "placed on an island 600 feet high and is "visible 22 miles. It was purchased in Pa"ris and cost $512 in gold."

It would thus appear that the lanterns on the light ship, the Beacon and at Woosung might be greatly improved at an inconsiderable expense.

5th. That the light ships be supplied with Sabbells.

6th. That in making these suggestions the Consuls have in view, to utilise at the earliest moment the sum of Tls. 36,000 which has been appropriated, but desire to record their opinion that the expenditure should not be limited to that sum. The tonnage dues are all in fact applicable to purposes of this kind, and there is no reason why henceforth their proceeds should not be made available for the inauguration of a thorough system of lights.

(Signed) Geo F. Seward.
" Vte. Bernire de Montmorand
" T. Kroes.
" A. Tettenborn.
" G. B. Dixwell.
" Charles A. Winchester.

### H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

*December 22nd.*

Before Sir E. Hornby.

Francis v. Overweg & Co,
Overweg & Co. v. Francis.

JUDGMENT.

These two actions were ordered to be tried together. In the first, Mr. Francis claims of Messrs. Overweg a sum of 1,200 Taels on an agreement that a sum of 1,200 Taels should be paid during the continuance of a certain term, being 20 per cent upon the cost fixed at 6,000 Taels of certain additions and repairs mentioned in the specification attached to a contract entered into between Francis and a Chinese builder.

In the second action Messrs. Overweg claim from Mr. Francis the sum of 3,000 Taels for damages alleged to have been incurred by them in consequence of the imperfect performance by the Chinaman of the contract.

There is no doubt that for the purpose of these two actions, the contract of the Chinaman was the contract of Francis, and that he is liable for any breach that may occur in the execution of it.

It is not denied but that the 6,000 Taels were spent on the repairs, less a sum of 600 Taels paid by Mr. Francis through Messrs. Overweg to the Chinaman and by them retained.

It appears further that on the suggestion of Messrs. Overweg an action was brought against the Chinaman by Mr. Francis, for breach of the contract and that the Mixed Court decided that the damages should be assessed at the amount of the sum retained, i.e. 600 Taels.

No actual damage, except in the shape of considerable inconvenience, is proved to have been sustained by Messrs. Overweg and Co. This inconvenience is not denied by Mr. Francis, nor does Mr. Francis deny that the contract was broken, by the improper conduct of his contractor, but he says that he paid the money in certificates of Messrs. Overweg that all the repairs have since been executed, that Messrs. Overweg themselves introduced the contractor to him, that they knew it was not his fault if they suffered inconvenience, and he further contends that the measure of damage awarded to him by the Mixed Court is the measure of damage to which Messrs. Overweg are entitled.

An immense amount of correspondence is put in which, as far as Mr. Francis and Mr. Overweg are concerned, is of a very friendly description, but which becomes more hostile when carried on by Mr. Cowie the attorney for Mr. Francis and the firm of Messrs. Overweg.

Both the Principals being away, neither of their attornies considered themselves justified in coming to an amicable arrangement. Hence this action—which it is much to be regretted was brought, as neither of the parties are likely to get much out of the litigation.

Now it is clear to me from the terms of a letter of the 8th of September signed by Francis and which met with the approval of Overweg & Co. which approval is endorsed on it, that at that date it was arranged that if Messrs. Overweg & Co failed to recover any thing against the Chinese contractor they would pay the rent due and the first instalment of 600 Taels, and in consequence of this arrangement certain proceedings commenced in the Supreme Court were withdrawn.

From this letter it appeared that the claim against the Chinaman was to be for 1,200 Taels and if it failed it is clear that Overweg & Co., were to pay them rent and interest. Only 600 Taels was given against the Chinaman, and I think it may be fairly assumed from this letter that Messrs. Overweg were to stand by the decision against the Chinaman.

I accordingly decree that on the first action Mr. Francis do recover from Messrs. Overweg 1,200 Taels with costs of suit, and that on the cross action Messrs. Overweg & Co., do recover from Mr. Francis 600 Taels with costs of suit.

### U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

December 27th.

Before G. F. Seward, Esq.

The Comptoir d'Escompte v. Russell & Co.

Mr. Eames appeared for the Comptoir d'Escompte and Mr. Myburgh for Messrs. Russell and Co.

This was an action to recover $12,000 advanced by the plaintiffs to one Foo-kee on the security of a godown order for forty boxes of lustres, lying in the Kin-le-yuen godowns, which Messrs. Russell & Co. had endorsed. Foo-kee having failed to re-pay the loan; the plaintiffs proceeded to take possession of the cases, which were found to contain pens and shavings. They accordingly sought to recover from Messrs. Russell & Co., on the following pleas—

"That the said defendants, though requested to deliver to the plaintiffs the said forty boxes of lustres, neglected and refused to do so, and wrongfully converted the same to their own use.

"That the said forty boxes of lustres were of great value, to wit; of the value of $12,000 which sum had been lost to the plaintiffs by the said wrongful conversion of the said lustres by the said defendants."

Wherefore the plaintiffs pray relief as follows:

That the said defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the said sum of $12,000, together with interest thereon till the day of payment, and the costs of this suit.

And in answer to the above plaint George Tyson a partner in the firm of Messrs. Russell and Co. says that they are not guilty as alleged; that on the first April 1866 Fokee deposited with them forty cases of merchandise stated by him to contain "lustres" and that they gave for them a receipt as bound to do; that they have those cases, but they deny that they ever refused to give them up to the plaintiffs, on the contrary they are willing to give them up on payment of all that is due in regard of them, and they declare that excepting as warehousemen they have no interest in the said cases.

E. Morel.—This is a paper that was handed by a Chinaman Fokee to my compradore, then to me, to get a loan on. In order to ascertain whether it was correct I sent a note to Messrs. Russell & Co., to ask them to countersign it. They did so, and I advanced $12,000. The money has not been repaid. Fokee has absconded. I demanded the goods and have not received them. At the time of my advancing, the value of the lustres was equal to the amount of the loan. Their exact value can be ascertained from the Chamber of Commerce.

To Mr. Myburgh.—I advanced $12,000 in respect of these goods alone. This is the usual form of receipt. I advance money on goods in various godowns. I advanced money on goods belonging to Fokee placed in my godowns. I subsequently found out that these goods were not what Fokee represented them to be. When I made advances to Fokee some of the boxes were opened on which I advanced. After one or two dealings with Fokee I had sufficient confidence in him to leave off examining the goods of his in my own godowns, on which I made advances, and for other reasons. I never sent to have goods inspected in any godown but my own. I have advanced on tea. Before making such advances it is not my practice to send a broker to inspect, if I have confidence in the person to whom I am advancing. This advance on the forty boxes of lustres was made after I had got confidence in Fokee. I do not remember that Messrs. Russell & Co. have said they are willing to deliver the forty cases mentioned in the order. Mr. Seligman, whom I sent to take delivery, will say what passed when he went to take delivery.

Alfred Philip.—I do not know anything about the value of lustres. I took for that to the Chamber of Commerce Report. I found the price of them on the 8th October to be Tls. 6 each. A case contains fifty pieces.

Emile Seligman.—I am employed by the Comptoir d'Escompte as clerk and accountant. I remember having been sent to the godowns of Messrs. Russell and Co., by M. Morel in October, to take delivery of the goods named in the godown order No. 308. I went to the Kin-le-yuen godowns and asked Mr. Butler for delivery of the cases in dispute. Mr. Butler was in charge on that day. He always is. I first asked for delivery of the forty cases. We went down to where the cases were lying and opened two of them. They contained bags of pease, and straw with shavings to prevent the pease rattling about. I asked them about the others. He told me he had opened two cases before, and that they were filled with the same materials. I declined to take these cases, but asked for forty cases of lustres. He said these were the cases for which the godown orders were given and he had no other cases to give me.

To Mr. Myburgh.—I refused to take delivery of the four cases that had been opened, and also of the other cases that had not been opened. Since then I have neither got the remaining cases nor applied for delivery of them. I have never before seen cases of lustres. The cases pointed out to me were numbered and marked as in the order. The cases looked as if they had not been tampered with. The marks and numbers on the cases are those given in the order. We have advanced on goods, some of the cases containing which were what they have been described to be, others not.

John David Thornburn.—I am a broker and auctioneer. I know the merchandise called lustres. They are packed in tin lined cases containing fifty pieces. I have never seen them packed in any other way. I know of none being sold in October under Tls. 6 a piece. Since, they have declined, now the price varies from Tls. 5.60 to Tls. 5.80.

To Mr. Myburgh.—It is not usual to open cases of lustres before sale. A lower price would be got for cases that had been opened. Frequently I have inspected goods on which advances have been made.

To Mr. Eames.—To get a valuation I have inspected goods.

David Maclean.—Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. My bank has advanced on goods in godowns. The orders are in this form, that of No. 308. I believe other banks advance also. When I advance on orders such as this one, if I were aware of the value of the goods, I would not send any one down to examine them.

This closed the case for the plaintiffs.

In opening the case for the defence,

Mr. Myburgh said—The defendants holding property of Fokee's are willing to hand it over to the plaintiffs, on being recouped for the expenses they have incurred in connection with it. It is not the business of a wharfinger to examine goods deposited with him. I am placed at a disadvantage by my learned friend not having shewn his line of defence.

Mr. Eames.—The question really is whether the defendants can deny the statement on the receipt. I hold that they are estopped from repudiating what is written on the receipt. Baron Parke declares that where one by a statement causes a reasonable person to do a act, such a statement cannot be set aside. Story, in his treatise on agency, lays down that he must be the sufferer, through whom or through whose agent a wrong has arisen.

Mr. Myburgh.—The action is in trover, but no demand has been made for the goods, nor has any wrongful conversion of them been alleged. Supposing the endorsement had been made over so falsely by the plaintiffs, a contention not made, it would have been the ground of an action in the nature of deceit, and not in trover. Again, in estoppel it is necessary to shew that one has taken action in consequence of the representation of some one else. In this case, it will never be pretended that the money was advanced by Mr. Morel in consequence of the endorsement of Messrs. Russell & Co. Their endorsement merely showed that they had what Fokee had deposited with them. The Comptoir d'Escompte lent their money in reliance on the good faith of Fokee. Therefore the plaintiffs cannot plead estoppel, more especially as they were in a previous matter deceived by Fookee.

George Tyson.—I have not stated that I would not deliver the cases of lustres. I have expressed my willingness to give them up on payment of all charges. I know nothing about Fokee. I have seen five of these cases in our godowns. They are in perfect order. I do not know of any warehouse here, where it is the practice to open and examine goods deposited with them. All I did in the matter was, when directed to hold these chests to the order of the Comptoir d'Escompte, I endorsed the receipt.

To Mr. Eames.—No demand was made at the office for the cases of lustres. Recently, only, my agent said that an application had been made for them. I believe my agent offered to deliver forty cases as mentioned in the receipt. Forty cases of lustres as mentioned.

George A. Butler.—I am in charge of Messrs. Russell & Co's godowns, the Kinleyuen. On the 15th April I remember to have received forty cases, in respect of which I signed this receipt. The cases deposited with me bore the mark and number on this receipt. As is customary, I was informed by the Chinamen what the cases contained. They were received by me in good order and condition, and will now be in the Kinleyuen godowns. This order has never been presented at the godowns. I think I saw this paper when the Chinamen sent by M. Morel came to take muster. A couple of cases were then opened. The gentleman who came was satisfied about their external condition. On presentation of the order I would give up the cases. At present I am cognizant of the contents of three cases only. I have no knowledge of the contents of the other cases. I have never been requested to open them.

To Mr. Eames.—Mr. Seligman came to me some time in October, I cannot say whether he asked me for forty cases of lustres. Some cases were opened before him. I cannot swear he did not ask for lustres, nor would I swear he did. I am not sure whether Mr. Seligman asked for lustres or not. No one ever came to me with that receipt and applied for delivery of the goods mentioned in it.

Mr. Myburgh.—I have very little to add to what I have already said. I have succeeded in proving that there has been no formal demand for the goods mentioned in that receipt, that there has been no unlawful conversion, and that my clients are still willing to give back what they received on being recouped their expenses. No evidence has been brought forward to shew the contents of thirty-six of the cases. M. Morel cannot say that he advanced money on the faith of the endorsement of Messrs. Russell & Co. The advances were made in reliance on the Chinaman. With these remarks I leave my case with confidence in the hands of the Court.

Mr. Eames.—The plaintiffs allege to have demanded the lustres and that they were refused. The evidence of Mr. Butler will not weigh with the Court, his memory was so very convenient. The plaintiffs went on opening box after box until they considered it useless to open any more. I do not for one instant say that the defendants have been guilty of any fraudulent act, but I contend that their endorsement renders them liable for the contents of the cases. It was in reliance on these contents being lustres that the Comptoir d'Escompte made the advance they did.

Judgment was reserved.

### MIXED COURT.

*December 28th*, 1866.

Before C. Alabaster, Esq., H. B. M. V.-C.

Hsü Haefung.
Chen Wei-yuen.

Preston Brenell & Co., v. Shen Lansing and Shen Wuzan.

The Court delivered the following judgment.

This is an action brought by Preston Brunell & Co., for Taels 21,000, the amount in which they have been held liable by the Supreme Court to certain opium dealers, in consequence of certain frauds committed by one Ah-fan lately their Compradore, and is brought against his securities.

The security bond put in is admitted, and is singularly clear and distinct. The defendants therein agree to be responsible to Preston, Brenell & Co., for any defaults made by Ah-fun to them in his capacity of Compradore, and the plaintiffs in this case hold that it guarantees Ah-fun's integrity in any transaction in which they might engage with him while remaining in their service. The defendants however allege that not only does it not guarantee the solvency and good faith of Ah-fun as an independent trader, but that the bond specially guards against this by the final note in which, foreseeing that the Compradore, would be likely to enter into speculations and that if unsuccessful he might as had been done in previous cases make use of his master's money to meet his losses, the securities allege that they required that Preston, Brenell & Co. should exercise vigilant surveillance over their Compradore, and not allow him by uncontrolled trading to become embarrassed and exposed to the temptation of robbing his employers.

It is unnecessary to enter here into the question whether the note in the bond has this effect or not; the Court is clear on the point that the bond was given as a guarantee of Ah-fun's honesty as Compradore, and as Compradore only, and that it was not intended to secure his solvency or integrity as an independent merchant. And as in the opium transaction on which the case is brought, Preston, Brenell & Co. have in the Supreme Court and even in Mr Preston's evidence in this case, still declare that Ah-fun acted as an independent trader and not as their Compradore, and that the transaction in question was one with which they had nothing to do, although from their connection with Ah-fun they may unfortunately for themselves be liable in law, as they in fact have been held responsible for the consequences of defaults committed by him in his independent position, they cannot claim to be relieved from responsibility by his securities in the capacity of Compradore.

The judgment of the Court therefore is for the defendant with costs.

### Municipal Council v. Dunn Chen-tung and Ho Yu-mae.

Plaintiffs claimed from the defendants, who are the late contractors for the removal of night-soil, Tls. 102.76 for fines and assistance in collecting the contributions from the Chinese residents. The defendant pleaded having lost large sums of money on his contract, but admitted the liability.

Judgment for the plaintiffs with a suggestion from the Court that they take into consideration the circumstances of the defendant's position.

### A. R. Tilby v. Chin Hang.

This was a claim for Tls. 432.27 on the ground of the non-completion of a contract to take some goods. The defendant pleaded the goods to have been sold by his partner, who was in Hongkong. Judgment to take delivery within eight days.

### S. K. Mody v. Hung Sung.

This case, adjourned from the previous week, arose out of Youkee v. Preston, Brenell and Co.

Mr. Myburgh appeared for Mr. Mody and claimed Tls. 2,350 for five chests of opium, for which his client had received fictitious orders, and brought forward some evidence in addition to what had appeared before.

In the course of the case Mr. Mody stated that Soukee had told him that Hung-sung had suggested to Si-kee that whose evidence would be of importance in the case, to abscond.

Hung-Sung however, denied this.

The Court determined to adjourn the case for the production if possible of Si-kee, and took securities for the appearance of Hung-Sung and Soukee when summoned.

### Russell v. Cheong-fat.

This was a claim brought by Captain Russell of the Coreu against Cheong-fat for a balance on two accounts. Mr. George of the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co appeared for Captain Russell.

Judgment for the plaintiff to the amount admitted, $396.01. Decision as to the remainder of the claim, reserved.

### MISSIONARIES IN THE NORTH.

*(The Evening Mail)*

The following is the *postscript* to a lengthy and very interesting letter which we have received from a correspondent, relating to the religious movement among the Chinese in Shantung. The P. S. is dated Nov. 22nd and states that since the letter was written, "the Rev. Messrs. Alexander Williamson of Chefoo, and Jones of Leao, of Tientsin, have reached this p'ir (Pokling) from a 10 weeks' trip in the interior. They left Peking in company in Sept. with a

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

large quantity of Christian books, and tracts. They penetrated as far as Shigan fu in the Province of Shensi, where they remained several days. On their return they intended to take *en route* Kaifung fu in Honan, but were prevented from visiting that city by the presence in it of a large body of rebels, or Nien-fei to the Westward of it, who were reported to be spread over an extent of country 70 *li* by 100 *li*. The travellers were every where treated with kindness. They sold about 20,000 tracts and books, some of them at nearly the cost price, receiving about 200 dollars in cash for the same. The ravages of banditti or rebels in Shensi and Honan, together with the dryness of the last season, have rendered food scarce and dear. There is much suffering in consequence. They enjoyed many opportunities for preaching. The travellers obtained a few copies of facsimiles of the inscription on the celebrated Nestorian tablet at Singan fu, including not only the main body of the inscription which is quite common, but also the cross at the top and the large Chinese characters between the cross and the main body, and including also the Syriac at the bottom of the main body. They have also beautiful facsimiles of other rare and unique inscriptions, &c. found on marble in some of the places they visited."

THE CONDITION OF INDIA.

The following letter, extracted from the *Calcutta Englishman* is, in many respects as applicable to China as to India.

You will not expect news from this desolate part of India, but as the Doorga Pooja holidays are approaching, which may be called our silly season, a few lines, although of no great interest, from your old correspondent may not be unacceptable. Your paper, although of a somewhat ancient date, reaches me regularly, and what strikes me as remarkable is the long and progressive depression of everything in India. Your columns contain, generally, pleasant enough matter; but there is one portion which is daily paraded before us which brings to memory the custom of the ancient Egyptians, of dressing up a corpse at their banquets to remind the guests of their mortality. A very unpleasant figure that corpse must have been to those who had met for the purpose of gaiety and feasting; but, after all, it could only remind the beholders of a fact known to them all, and which the eye of philosophy contemplates with calmness, if not with indifference. But there is something more than a *memento mori* dressed up in your daily columns, the perusal of which as Claudio says, "runs like iron through our blood"—I allude to that hideous Share-list which once represented the wealth, the comfort and the hope of a large section of the people of India. The Egyptian corpse is always the same—it represents the destiny unavoidable by man. Once seen it ceases to convey any new truth, and excites neither surprise nor terror. But this record of disaster and misery assumes daily a darker and darker phase, and the unhappy investors must feel like the unfortunate mariners drawn into the vortex of a mighty maelstrom, where every gyration brings them nearer and nearer to the whirling chasm which must finally engulph them. What is the cause of all this? Is there no hope—no balm in Gilead? Come, I will see if I can administer some; but, like Falstaff dealing with a great subject, I must speak in passion and I will do it in King Cambyses' vein.

There is a Providence that directs the destinies of nations as of men, and gives to the wild and savage deeds of rude barbarians, or to the crude and flippant counsels of thoughtless and inexperienced statesmen, a unity and a purpose denied to the highest philanthropy or the largest observation. The muddy tide of barbarism that inundated the fair and fertile plains of Italy crowned the wandering waters of the Adriatic with the gorgeous palaces and solemn temples of a city fairer than Rome. The crude and reckless statesmen that directed the counsels of England peopled the vast prairies and savage forests of the West with an industrious and enterprising community, and formed the germ of a nation that promises to be the first in the world for population, power and prosperity. The mighty streams of the Mississippi, the Ohio and the Potomac, that once rolled their silent waters towards the vast ocean of the Atlantic, now resound with the echoes of a thousand branches of industry,—the creators of a wealth and power without example and without limits. The wealth and supremacy of England herself derived their origin from those edicts of blinded and bigoted monarchs and statesmen, which drove from their country the most skilled artisans, the dexterous weaver of silk and woollen fabrics, the cunning workers in brass and iron. The knowledge that there is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we may, ought to impart comfort and consolation under the direst of disasters, the apparently most hopeless of circumstances. In India, at this present moment, we require to join our faith to the doctrine now enunciated, to rely on the large experience of past histories which, it is averred, repeat themselves. Every industry is perishing under the action of Governors who have no interest in the land, the people, or the European settlers. For months gaunt famine has overstridden the land, unquelled and uncared for until thousands of dying wretches invaded the capital itself, and displayed their rage, their hunger-cravings, and their misery before the potentate of Belvidere, the pampered delegate of Imperial power, the illustrious Knight of the Star of a humbling order. The great industries, we may name them, of indigo and tea, the latter of national importance, developed by the capital of England and the enterprise of English settlers, have perished, or are perishing under the impolitic interference of would be statesmen and legislators, ignorant alike of political economy and the laws that ought to govern the relations between employer and employed. We have the spectacle of a body of officers, who commanded an army that gave England an empire plundered of their guaranteed rights, and standing aloof in sullen discontent, while their Chief is engaged in a squabble of which a common soldier or an English peasant would be ashamed. Commerce languishes from one extremity of the Empire to the other; the revenue is waning, and fresh taxation impends over the people in the detestable form of a percentage on income. To this dark cloud, which hangs like a funeral pall over the length and breadth of the land, we can distinguish but one small silver lining,—the magnates of Simla, Nynee Tal and Darjeeling are feasting, dancing, and diddling, and they at least, are happy.

What are we to expect from this chaos of misgovernment and misery? The prospect is dark as Erebus, and we might be sad, and shed indeed, were it not for the comforting doctrine before propounded. How a bright change is to take place, and the rough-hewn material is to be properly shaped, we do not pretend to predict or foresee, no more than the terror-stricken wretches, who fled wildly before the wrath of the savage Attila, foresaw in the swamps and lagoons that bordered the Adriatic where they took refuge, the queenly city that arose on its shores and became a world's wonder. We are content to believe in a prosperous future and live in hope.'

## MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

SHARES AND STOCKS.

| Banks. | Shares | Paid up. | Latest Quota | Dividend. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | |
| Agra & Masterman's Bank.. | 50 | 25 | 5 a 6 | 10 p.c. |
| Asiatic Banking Corporation. | 20 | 10 | | 5 p.c. |
| Bank of Hindostan China and Japan | 100 | 25 | - | .. |
| Commercial Bank Corporation | 25 | 25 | | nil. |
| Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris | 20 | 20 | .. | 12 p.c. |
| Central Bank | 25 | 25 | | .. |
| Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China | 20 | 20 | 18 a 18½ | 5 p.c. |
| Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China | 25 | 25 | 34 a 35 | 10 p.c. |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company | $125 | 125 | 57½ a 58 | 8 p.c. |
| Oriental Bank Corporation. | 25 | 25 | 44 a 45 | 10 p.c. |

| Commercial Cos. | Tls. | Tls. | Tls. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai Dock Co. | 500 | 500 | 250 | 5 p.c. |
| Shanghai Club | 400 | 400 | 15 | Nons. |
| Shanghai Gas Co. | 100 | 100 | 50 | .. |
| Hongkew Wharf Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 51 | .. |
| Shanghai Wharf Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | .. |
| Shanghai S. N. Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 600 | .. |
| S. Brick & Saw Mill Co. | 500 | 500 | Nil. | .. |
| S. Tug & Lighter Co. | 850 | 850 | 25 | .. |
| Shanghai Horse Bazaar, | 50 | 50 | 0.75 | .. |
| French Gas Co. | 100 | 50 | 45 | .. |
| China Fire Insurance Co. | 5,000 | 500 | 500 | 10 p.c. |
| North-China Insurance Co. | 5,000 | 1,000 | 1,250 | .. |

EXCHANGE.

*On London.*—Bank Rate, Sight, ..... 6s. 1d. ..... p Tl
6 ms. sight, ..... 6s. 3d. .....
Credits, 6 mos., 4d. a 6s. 4½d.....
Bills with Doct.,
6 mos. ..... 6s. 5d. .....
*On Paris.*—Credits, 6 ms. sight Fcs. 7.97½ per Tl.
Documents, 6 ms. sight Fcs. 8.07½ per Tl.
*On Calcutta.* { Bank Bills, acceptd. 3 d/s. [Rs. 302.
*On Bombay.* { Bank Bills, acceptd. 3 d/s. [Rs. 303.
*On Hongkong* { Bank, 3 ds. 27½ percent disct. Private 15 ds. 27¾ " "

Mex. Dollars—74.3
Carolus—75.3
Gold Bars, 98 touch, Tls. 165.
Bar Silver, Tls. 111.2
Copper Cash 1,355 per Tael.

SHANGHAI LATEST QUOTATIONS.

*Friday Evening, Dec. 28th.*

| | | Taels. |
|---|---|---|
| SHIRTINGS,— | | |
| Grey, 7 lbs. | per piece | 2.45 *a* 2.55 |
| " 8¼ " | " | 2.70 *a* 2.75 |
| " 9 a 9½ lbs. | " | 3.10 *a* 3.90 |
| White, 56 Reed | " | 2.30 *a* 2.45 |
| " 64 " | " | 2.75 *a* 2.80 |
| " 66 *a* 72 Reed | " | 2.85 *a* 3.50 |
| T-CLOTHS,— | | |
| 6 to 7 lbs. | per piece | 2.00 *a* 2.30 |
| AMERICAN DRILLS,— | | |
| 40 yards | " | 5.00 *a* 5.50 nomi. |
| JEANS, | | |
| 30 yards | " | No stock. |
| SHEETINGS,— | | |
| 40 yds., cottier 10 & 11 lbs. 13½ to 14½ | " | 5.50 nomi. |
| SPANISH STRIPES,— | | |
| According to quality & asst. p. yd. | | 0.05 *a* 0.08 |
| LONG ELLS,— | | |
| Scarlet | per piece | 7.60 |
| Assorted | " | 7.20 |
| Other marks Scarlet | " | 7.50 |
| Assorted | " | 7.10 |
| CAMLETS,—Superfine | " | 15.00 *a* 16.25 |
| S S | " | 14.25 *a* 14.50 |
| S S S | " | 13 00 *a* 13.25 |
| LEAD, | per piccul | 4.30 *a* 5.00 |
| IRON,— | | |
| Bar | per piccul | 2.20 *a* 2.30 |
| Nail Rod | " | 2.35 *a* 2.50 |
| Hoop | " | 2.00 *a* 2.40 |
| STEEL,—Swedish | per tub | 3.50 *a* 3.90 |
| TIN.—Malacca | per piccul | 17.50 *a* 20.0 |
| Inferior | " | |
| TIN PLATES, | per box | 4.00 *a* 4.30 |
| COALS,— | | |
| Cardiff from ship p. ton | | 13.00 |
| North Wales, | " | 12.00 |
| English, | " | 11.00 |
| Anthracite, | " | 12.00 |
| Sydney, | " | 8.75 *a* 9.00 |
| Japan, | " | 6.00 |
| Formosa, | " | 5.50 |
| SUGAR,— | | |
| Canton, No. 1, White, new, per pcl. | | 4.30 *a* 7.20 |
| Brown, | " | 4.00 *a* 4.20 |
| Swatow, White | " | |
| Brown | " | |
| Amoy, White | " | |
| Brown | " | 2.00 *a* 3.50 |
| RICE,—Bengal, White | " | 1.55 *a* 2.10 nomi. |
| Siam, Cargo, com. | " | |
| White | " | |
| OPIUM.— | | |
| *Malwa, New*, ... Tls. 585 | | |
| *Patna, New*, ... Tls. 470 *a* 475 | | |
| *Benares*, ..... Tls. 470 *a* 475 | | |

NINGPO QUOTATIONS.

*December 26th*, 1866.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WHITE SHIRTINGS,— | | |
| reed 56 per piece | | $ |
| do. do. 64 | " | |
| do. do. 72 | " | |
| SPOTTED SHIRTINGS,— | | |
| White | per piece | |
| do. do. Colored | " | 5.20 |
| GREY SHIRTINGS,— | | |
| 5¼ catty | per piece | 4.20 *a* 4.30 |
| do. do. 6¼ do. | " | |
| do. do. 7¼ do. | " | |
| T-CLOTHS, 2½ yard, | | |
| 44 catty | per piece | |
| do. do. 5½ do. | " | 0.80 |
| AMERICAN DRILLS, | " | |
| LONG ELLS, | " | |
| LASTINGS, | " | |
| CAMLETS, | " | |
| LUSTRES, | " | |
| BROAD-CLOTHS, | per yard | |
| SPANISH STRIPES, | per piece | |
| IRON, English, Nail Rod, per pecul | | 6.00 |
| " Native | " | |

| | Cantos. |
|---|---|
| OPIUM, Patna ..... p. chest | Tls. 470.00 |
| do. Malwa ..... p. pcl. | " 575.00 |
| RICE, Bengal, white, ..... per pcl. | $ 3.10 *a* 3.20 |
| do. do. cargo, ..... " | 2.80 *a* 2.90 |
| do. Siam, white ..... " | 2.90 *a* 3.00 |
| do. do. cargo ..... " | 2.40 *a* 2.50 |
| SUGAR,—Canton, White, " | 8.00 *a* 8.10 |
| " Brown " | 5.00 *a* 5.70 |
| Manila, ..... " | 4.40 |
| SAPAN WOOD ..... " | 2 50 |
| SANDAL WOOD ..... " | 4.20 |
| EBONY ..... " | 1.00 *a* 2.40 |
| BEAN CAKE ..... " | 1.80 |

EXPORTS.

TEA,—No late settlements.
SILK,—Soushings, ...per 80 cat. $300.00
COTTON New ..... per 120 " $28.00
ALUM, ..... per piecul

## MISCELLANEOUS.


**WHITFIELD & DOWSON,**
Civil Engineers and Architects, Surveyors & Land Agents,
YOKOHAMA—JAPAN.
5ja-67 1630 Yokohama, 17th Nov., 1866

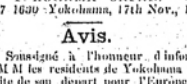
**Avis.**

LE Soussigné à l'honneur d informer MM les residents de Yokohama que par suite de son depart pour l'Europe il a confié la suite de ses entreprises à Mr Dawson Architecte de cette Place.
CLIPET.
5ja-67 1630 Yokohama, 17th Nov., 1866.

By Royal Command
STEEL PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN.
JOSEPH GILLOTT,

VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

RESPECTFULLY directs the attention of the Commercial Public, and of all who use STEEL PENS, to the incomparable Excellence of his Productions, which, for Quality of Material, Easy Action, and Great Durability, will Insure Universal Preference.
Every Packet bears the Fac-simile of his Signature,



They can be obtained Retail of every Dealer in the World; Wholesale at the Works, Graham Street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments, 91, John Street, New York; and 37, Gracechurch Street, London. [2300 1d1—67

**PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.,**
(FREE FROM ADULTERAITON),
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
*Purveyors to The Queen,*
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

**CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S**

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.
Purchasers should see they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.
To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at
HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.
C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.
705 21ap April 21st, 1866.

**SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE**
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.
**HEAL & SON**
are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

**IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS**
suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.
HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.
The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,
of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.
HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196,197 & 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.
31oc-67 1292


## MISCELLANEOUS.


**NISSEN & PARKER,**
ENGRAVERS, 43, MARK LANE, LONDON.
Bank Notes, Cheques, Drafts
CERTIFICATES, BONDS, SHARE PLATES.
Bankers and Merchants Account Books,
ALL USUAL PATTERNS SUPPLIED FOR
Joint-Stock Banks and Public Companies.
GENERAL EXPORTERS
*To the East and West Indies, China, and South America, of*
*Saddlery, Fire Arms, Clothing Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, &c., &c.*
For Sale or Consumption.
tf 737 Shanghai, 8th September, 1866.

**TO IMPORTERS.**

THE undersigned beg to remind Importers of Wearing Apparel, and Boots and Shoes, of the many advantages which their long experience as Manufacturers and Shippers, their vast resources, and their intimate knowledge of the requirements of Foreign and Colonial Markets enable them to offer.
Assorted Sample Cases forwarded on receipt of remittance or order on London Agent.
E. MOSES & SON,
*Corner of Minories and Aldgate, London.*
26ja 1291 3rd November, 1866.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
*SHANGHAE.*
tf 1113 Shanghai, 13th Oct., 1866

FRENCH DISPENSARY IN LIQUIDATION.

ALL Persons having claims against the above establishment are requested to forward them to the undersigned, and all those indebted to the concern are required to make prompt payment to
JULIUS BERNARD,
*Liquidator.*

PHARMACIE FRANCAISE ET LIQUIDATION.

TOUTES personnes ayant des reclamations a faire contre le surdit établi sement et toutes celles, devant au même, sont invitées à s'adresser au soussigné sans retard.
JULIUS BERNARD,
*Liquidateur.*
tf 1709 Shanghai le 22 Decembre 1866.

JOHN MOIR & SON,
*ABERDEEN,*
Beg to inform their customers, that, in addition to their
PRESERVED PROVISIONS
they are now prepared to supply, of their own Manufacture,
Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and every description of Oilmen's Stores.
22ju-67 1772 December 22nd, 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for
Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion,
And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with their
Acidulated Lemon Syrup
It forms a most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge.
In hot seasons and hot climates the *regular* use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial.
IT IS PREPARED BY
DINNEFORD & Co.,
*Chemists, &c.*
172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.
*Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.*
CAUTION.—See that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on each bottle and red label over the cork.
21de-67 1771 December 22nd, 1866.

**TUPPER & CO.**
Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS,
&c., &c.
61 A, MOORGATE STREET, *London*, E.C.
21de 67 1774 Shanghai, 22nd Dec. 1866.

**COLTS' REVOLVERS,**
As supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's celebrated Revolving
RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS AND
PISTOL-CARBINES
(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.
HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION, &c.
COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.
*Also to be had through any India or Colonial Agency.*
18ma-67 o-a-f 698 March 18th, 1866.


## MISCELLANEOUS.


**JOYCE'S AMMUNITION.**
ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE following articles of the best quality, for Sporting and Military purposes, may be had of all Gunmakers and dealers in Gunpowder.
Treble Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps,
Chemically-prepared Cloth Felt and Paper Waddings, Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns, and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at long distances.
FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
*Patentees and Manufacturers,*
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.
Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department. Wholesale only.
a o-f 440 11au 11th August, 1866.

BENZINE COLLAS.

THIS preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all greasy stains from Silk, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric, this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled Price 1s 6d.
Agents, J. Sanger & Son; 150, Oxford Street, London, Watson, Cleave & Co., Shanghai and all Chemists and Druggists. O'serve the name, "COLLAS," all others are counterfeits.
o-a-f 17de-1867 696 Feb. 17th 1866.

**THE TROPICAL RESIDENT AT HOME.**

LETTERS addressed to Europeans on their R turn from India and the Colonies, on subjects connected with their Health and General Welfare.
By EDWARD J. WARING, M.D., F.L.S., &c
*Author of the Manual of Practical Therapeutics.*
*Cloth, gilt, 10s. Price 5s., exclusive of Postage. Orders received through all Booksellers.*
LONDON:—MESSRS. CHURCHILL & SONS, 11, New Burlington Street.
t-a-m 29de 967 Shanghai, 29th Sept. 1866.

No. 1. **MAGENTA.**
"JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE"

ARE undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public. Any one can use them, anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of Clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless, may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.
NAMES OF COLOURS
*Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.*
PRICE:—Small bottles, 6d. Large bottles, 1s. 6d. each.
May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or Wholesale of
DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.
And all Merchants. Liberal discount to Dealers.
*N.B.*—A small bottle of colour will dye 12 yards of bonnet Ribbon
*** See that you get "Judson's Simple Dyes."
21de-67 1773 o-a-f December 22nd 1866.


**NEW YEAR KALENDAR.**
ENGLISH & CHINESE.

THE Kalendar giving the contrasted dates of English and Chinese for the year
**1867,**
printed in Colours, on fine Cardboard, is
NOW READY.
Price—$.25 Cents per Copy, or five Copies per dollar.
Apply at the Offices of the *North-China Herald.*
J. BROADHURST TOOTAL.
*General Manager.*
a tf 1734 Shanghai, 19th Dec, 1866.

**報新海上**

*THE CHINESE SHIPPING LIST and ADVERTISER* is issued regularly on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.—Price—$4 per annum or half dollar per month.—Terms of Advertisements.—2 Tl. Cash per character.
*As the translation and setting in type of advertisements intended for it is necessarily a tedious process, it is impossible to insert in the next day's issue any which reach the office later than 4 p. m. on the days preceding publication.*

**NOTICE.**

Delay and inconvenience would be avoided, if advertisements were addressed simply to "The North-China Herald Office," instead of "The Editor," or to individuals by name.

It is begged that all communications relating to general business may be addressed to "The General Manager North-China Herald Office."

As the Settlement has become so extensive that it is impossible to deliver the "Daily News" to every one so quickly as we could wish, those of our subscribers who desire to get their papers early, would do well to send their own coolies to this Office at 4-15 a.m.

[*Edited* by R. S. GUNDRY. *Printed and Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
# North-China Herald.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29TH, 1866.

## SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, COTTON, AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1, 1866

*From Imperial Maritime Customs.*

## TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Destination. | Congou. | Souchong. | Dust. | Flowery Pekoe. | Brick. | Total Black. | Japan Unclassed. | Sorts. | Young Hyson. | Hyson. | Hyson Skin. | Twankay. | Imperial. | Gun Powder. | Total Green. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total as per last Report | | | 239,007.24 | ... | 10,495.44 | ... | 9,320.09 | 258,526.27 | ... | 550.51 | 19,970.53 | 2,317.33 | 28.51 | 2,114.50 | 7,456.85 | 16,238.23 | 48,367.21 |
| Tybartin | December 28 | London | 5,146.00 | ... | 1,166.27 | ... | ... | 6,311.27 | ... | ... | 805.43 | 129.82 | ... | 41.84 | 421.84 | 678.76 | 2,446.65 |
| Tamerlane | „ 28 | do. | 6,578.77 | ... | 145.57 | ... | ... | 6,724.34 | ... | ... | 313.60 | 175.27 | ... | 42.50 | 100.02 | 172.01 | 1,150.58 |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total | 251,632.01 | ... | 11,806.58 | ... | 9,320.09 | 272,562.18 | ... | 550.51 | 20,789.56 | 2,622.42 | 28.51 | 2,198.83 | 7,985.31 | 17,089.00 | 51,963.44 |

COAST PORTS.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Destination. | Congou. | Souchong | Oolung. | Flowery Pekoe. | Brick. | Total Black. | Japan Unclassed. | Sorts. | Young Hyson. | Hyson. | Hyson Skin. | Twankay. | Imperial. | Gun-powder. | Total Green. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total as per last Report | | | 11,211.67 | ... | ... | ... | 5,402.78 | 16,614.15 | 2,408.74 | ... | ... | 836.18 | ... | ... | ... | 70.04 | 965.05 |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total | 11,211.67 | ... | ... | ... | 5,402.78 | 16,614.15 | 2,408.74 | ... | ... | 836.18 | ... | ... | ... | 70.04 | 965.05 |

## SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Destination. | Raw. | | Thrown. | | Total. | | Japan. Re-exports & Transhipments. | | Coarse. | | Refuse. | | Cocoons. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Bales | Piculs | Bales | Piculs | Bales | Piculs | Bales | Piculs | Bales | Piculs | Bales | Piculs | Bales | Piculs |
| Total as per last Report | | | 15373 | 15424.42 | 23 | 24.94 | 15396 | 15449.36 | 3214 | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 15.00 | 717 | 1648.05 | ... | ... |
| Harlow | December 14 | London | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4.51 | ... | ... |
| Glengyle | „ 14 | | 212 | 168.13 | ... | ... | 212 | 168.13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total | 19585 | 15592.55 | 23 | 24.94 | 19608 | 15617.49 | 3214 | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 15.00 | 719 | 1652.56 | ... | ... |

AMERICA.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Destination. | Raw. | | Thrown. | | Total. | | Japan. Re-exports. | | Transhipment | | Coarse. | | Refuse. | | Cocoons. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Bales | Piculs | Bales | Piculs | Bales | Piculs | Bales | Piculs | Bales | Picul | Bales | Piculs | Bales | Piculs | Bales | Picu |
| Total as per last Report | | | 691 | 528.87 | ... | ... | 691 | 528.87 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 141 | ... | ... | ... |
| Lady Louisa | December 14 | | 8 | 5.70 | ... | ... | 8 | 5.70 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assyrian | „ 14 | | 28 | 21.70 | ... | ... | 28 | 21.70 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total | 727 | 556.27 | ... | ... | 727 | 556.27 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 141 | ... | ... | ... |

## COTTON.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Great Britain. Export. | Re-export. | Trans-shipped. | Hongkong. Export. | Re-export. | Trans-shipped. | Coast Ports. Export. | Re-export. | Trans-shipped. | Japan. Export. | Re-export. | Trans-shipped. | America. Export. | Re-export. | Trans-shipped. | Total Piculs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total as per last Report | | 1982.60 | ... | ... | 887.86 | 3085.76 | 312.00 | 7922.85 | 2804.80 | ... | 3771.95 | 3140.50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27,930.72 |
| Austin | Dec. 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 899.65 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 899.65 |
| John Staunton | „ 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1306.40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,306.40 |
| Jane | „ 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1102.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,102.00 |
| | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | | 1982.60 | ... | ... | 887.86 | 3085.76 | 312.00 | 10128.90 | 2804.80 | ... | 9873.95 | 3140.50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31,238.77 |

## OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND DECEMBER, 1866.

IMPORTED.

| | Malwa. Chests. | Malwa. Weight. | Patna. Chests. | Patna. Weight. | Benares. Chests. | Benares. Weight. | Persian. Chests. | Persian. Weight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels | 801 | 801.00 | 58 | 69.60 | 61 | 61.20 | ... | ... |
| Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed | 8 | 8.00 | 8 | 9.60 | 13 | 15.60 | ... | ... |
| Imported direct to the shore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 809 | 809.00 | 58 | 69.60 | 64 | 76.80 | ... | ... |
| Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption | 25 | 25.00 | 167 | 200.40 | 8 | 9.60 | 1 | 1 |

RE-EXPORTED.

| Description. | Chinkiang. Chests. | Chinkiang. Weight. | Kiukiang. Chests. | Kiukiang. Weight. | Hankow. Chests. | Hankow. Weight. | Chefoo. Chests. | Chefoo. Weight. | Tientsin. Chests. | Tientsin. Weight. | Newchwang. Chests. | Newchwang. Weight. | Ningpo. Chests. | Ningpo. Weight. | Foochow. Chests. | Foochow. Weight. | Hongkong. Chests. | Hongkong. Weight. | Takao. Chests. | Takao. Weight. | Total. Chests. | Total. Weight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Malwa | 191 | 191.00 | 27 | 27.00 | 47 | 47.00 | 136 | 136.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 73 | 73.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 474 | 474.00 |
| Patna | 5 | 6.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1.20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3.80 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 10.80 |
| Benares | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jardine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkey | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 196 | 197.00 | 27 | 27.00 | 47 | 47.00 | 137 | 137.20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 76 | 76.80 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 483 | 484.80 |

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

| DATE. | SHIP'S NAME. | FLAG & RIG. | TONS | CAPTAIN. | FROM | SAILED | CARGO. | CONSIGNEES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 22 | Express | Br str | 290 | Whitelaw | Ningpo | Dec. 21 | do | David Sassoon, Sons & Co |
| ... 22 | Suwo-Nada | Am str | 1802 | Jayne | Hongkong | ... 18 | do | Augustine Heard and Co |
| ... 22 | Pusi-Yama | Br str | 1200 | Hardie | Hankow | ... 20 | do | Dent and Co |
| ... 22 | Fire Queen | Am str | 1133 | Gray | Hankow | ... 20 | do | Russell and Co |
| ... 22 | Tulsco | Br barq | 380 | Jesson | Sydney | Oct. 20 | Coals | Frazar and Co |
| ... 22 | Norfolk | Br barq | 264 | Mogg | Yokohama | Dec. 17 | General | Smith, Kennedy and Co |
| ... 22 | Alphée | Fr str | 900 | De l'Escailles | Yokohama | Nov. 21 | do | Messageries Imperiales |
| ... 23 | Misco | Br str | 306 | Eggleson | Hongkong | ... 16 | Sugar | Order |
| ... 23 | Silesia | Br sh | 781 | Ewing | Fuchau | Nov. 4 | Poles | Master |
| ... 23 | Fei-loong | Br str | 260 | Pritchard | Nagasaki | Dec. — | General | T. Kroes and Co |
| ... 24 | Kiangse | Am str | 574 | Law | Ningpo | ... 23 | do | Russell and Co |
| ... 24 | Achilles | Br str | 1550 | Russell | Liverpool | Sept. 29 | do | Butterfield Swire and Co |
| ... 24 | Wenzel | H.M.G.B. | ..... | Tuke | | | | Smith, Kennedy and Co |
| ... 24 | Shaftesbury | Br str | 524 | Aitkins | | | | Wm. Pustau and Co |
| ... 24 | Lizzie | Prus barq | 341 | Riemer | Swatow | Dec. 3 | Sugar | David Sassoon, Sons and Co |
| ... 25 | Express | Br str | 290 | Whitelaw | Ningpo | ... 24 | do | Augustine Heard and Co |
| ... 25 | Kiang-loong | Am str | 945 | West | Hankow | ... — | do | Russell and Co |
| ... 26 | Szechuen | Am str | 460 | Bisbee | Ningpo | ... 25 | do | Bull, Purdon and Co |
| ... 26 | Horatio | Am sh | 460 | Palmer | New York | July 9 | do | Frazar and Co |
| ... 26 | Sooloo | Br barq | 472 | Edan | Fuchau | Nov. — | Poles | P. & O. Co |
| ... 26 | Malacca | Br str | 1237 | Tomlin | Hongkong | | | David Sassoon, Sons and Co |
| ... 27 | Express | Br str | 290 | Whitelaw | Ningpo | Dec. 26 | General | Russell and Co |
| ... 27 | Shanse | Am str | 561 | Frand | Hankow | ... 23 | do | Russell and Co |
| ... 28 | Szechuen | Am str | 554 | Bisbee | Ningpo | ... 27 | do | Chinese Government |
| ... 28 | Hongkong | Chi. G. B. | | George | Fuchau | ... 20 | | Gibb, Livingston and Co |
| ... 28 | Vulcan | Br str | 130 | Randall | Fuchau | ... 24 | Fruits | Gibb, Livingston and Co |
| ... 28 | Burnah | Br sh | 1174 | Yce | Fuchau | ... — | Poles | |

## DEPARTURES. FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

| DATE. | SHIP'S NAME. | FLAG & RIG. | TONS | CAPTAIN. | DESTINATION. | CARGO. | DISPATCHED BY. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 22 | Corea | Br barq | 408 | Paterson | Yokohama | Cotton, etc. | Glover and Co |
| ... 23 | Island Queen | Br str | 120 | Shaw | Yokohama | do | Glover and o |
| ... 23 | Plymouth Rock | Am str | 2397 | Simmons | Hankow & Ports | | Russell and Co |
| ... 23 | Express | Br str | 290 | Whitelaw | Ningpo | Opium, etc. | David Sassoon, Sons and Co |
| ... 23 | Rona | Br str | 784 | Morrison | Hongkong | Silk, etc. | Jardine, Matheson and Co |
| ... 24 | Chin Chin | Ham sch | 153 | Puhlmann | Hongkong | Cotton, etc. | Telge, Nölting and Co |
| ... 24 | Nanzing | Br str | 419 | Tulloh | Chefoo | do | Trautmann and Co |
| ... 21 | Catherine Apear | Br str | 840 | Swanson | Hongkong | do | Gibb, Livingston and Co |
| ... 24 | Szechuen | Am str | 554 | Bisbee | Ningpo | Opium, etc. | Russell and Co |
| ... 24 | Alphee | Fr str | 900 | De l'Escailles | Hongkong | Silk, etc. | Messageries Imperiales |
| ... 25 | Express | Br str | 290 | Whitelaw | Ningpo | | David Sassoon, Sons and Co |
| ... 26 | Eastern Queen | Br barq | 480 | Millburn | Nagasaki | Cotton, etc. | Glover and Co |
| ... 26 | Ganges | Br str | 742 | Bernard | Hongkong | Silk, &c. | P. & O. Co. |
| ... 26 | Szechuen | Am str | 554 | Bisbee | Ningpo | Opium, etc. | Russell and Co |
| ... 27 | Tybarnia | Br sh | 961 | Stephens | London | Tea, etc. | Holliday, Wise and Co |
| ... 27 | La Vierge | Fr barq | 189 | Renguler | Amoy | Sundries & Re-exports | Thérie and Co |
| ... 27 | Fire Queen | Am str | 1123 | Gray | Hankow & Ports | | Russell and Co |
| ... 27 | Pusi-Yama | Br str | 1200 | Hardie | Hankow & Ports | | Dent and Co |
| ... 27 | Express | Br str | 290 | Whitelaw | Ningpo | Opium, etc. | David Sassoon, Sons and Co |
| ... 28 | Szechuen | Am str | 554 | Bisbee | Ningpo | Re-exports | Russell and Co |
| ... 28 | Wenzel | H.M.G.B. | ..... | Tuke | Cruise | | |
| ... 28 | Tamerlane | Br sh | 764 | Hughes | London | Tea, etc. | Smith, Kennedy and Co |
| ... 28 | Elise | Ham bg | 230 | Thürca | Swatow | Sundries | Wm. Pustau and Co |
| ... 28 | Suwonada | Am str | 1802 | Jayne | Hongkong | Cotton, etc. | Augustine Heard and Co |
| ... 28 | Cornelia Mathilda | Dut barq | 498 | T. Waly | Fuchau | Grains & Part of O'ginl. | Borneo Company Limited |
| ... 28 | Kewkee | Br sch | 334 | Benglehole | Yokohama | Cotton, etc. | Trautmann and Co |
| ... 28 | Fei-loong | Br str | 260 | Pritchard | Nagasaki | do | T. Kroes and Co |
| ... 28 | Lammermuir | Br sh | 1054 | Bell | Fuchau | | Jardine, Matheson and Co |

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

| No. & Sec. | SHIP'S NAME | COMMANDER | FLAG & RIG | TONNAGE | DATE OF ARRIVAL | WHERE FROM | CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS | DESTINATION | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Achilles | Russell | Br str | 1550 | Dec 24 | Liverpool | Butterfield and Swire | London, &c. | 16th proximo |
| Tonkadoo | Anna | | Am str | 70 | Apr 12 | Chinkiang | H. Fogg and Co | | Laid up |
| 5 s | Confucius | McCaslin | Chi str | 265 | Dec 21 | Nanking | Chinese Government | | |
| 4 s | Faust | | — str | 30 | | | | | Laid up |
| 6 s | Foo-loong | Williams | Chi str | | Oct 6 | Nanking | Chinese Government | | Laid up |
| 4 s | Grete | Hodow | Prus str | 30 | Jan 13 | | Wm. Pustau and Co | | Laid up |
| 4 s | Heachow | Comstock | Am str | 30 | | Sedong | T. J. Falls | | |
| 6 p | Hongkong | Hallette | Am str | 209 | July 25 | Saddles | Jenkins and Co | | |
| 5 s | Kiangse | Law | Am str | 574 | Dec 24 | Ningpo | Russell and Co | | Laid up |
| 5 s | Kiang-loong | West | Am str | 945 | Dec 25 | Hankow | Augustine Heard and Co | Hankow & Ports | 30th instant |
| 6 p | Louisa | | Chi str | | July 12 | Ningpo | David Sassoon, Sons & Co. | | |
| P & O M | Malacca | Tomlin | Br str | 1237 | Dec 26 | Hongkong | P. & O. Co | | |
| 8 c | Maria | Newman | Br. str | 268 | Dec 15 | Fuchau v. Ningpo | Lane, Crawford & Co | Fuchau | To-day |
| 4 p | Misco | Eggleson | Br str | 306 | Dec 23 | Hongkong | Order | | |
| 6 s | Pluto | Pike | Chi str | 170 | Nov 16 | | Chinese Government | | Laid up |
| 4 p | Shaftesbury | Aitkins | Br str | 524 | Dec 24 | | Smith, Kennedy and Co | Hongkong & Ports | Cld. 28th inst |
| 1 s | Shanyuan | | Br str | 30 | | | Trautmann and Co | | Laid up |
| S S N J | Shanse | Frand | Am str | 561 | Dec 27 | Hankow | Russell and Co | Hankow & Ports | 30th instant |
| P & O M | Singapore | Wilkinson | Br str | 784 | Dec 19 | Hongkong | P. & O. Co. | Hongkong | 1st proximo |
| 3 s | Ta-Tsing | Cook | Am str | 107 | Oct 13 | Hankow | H. Fogg and Co | | |
| 5 p | Ta-Yung | Hutchinson | Br str | 105 | Oct 17 | Hongkong | Russell and Co | | |
| 1 s | Taotlee | Tubbs | Am str | 60 | Feb 19 | Soochow | Russell and Co | | Laid up |
| 5 p | Wan-Loong-Fei | Merrills | Br str | 45 | Sept 10 | Launched | | | Laid up |
| 7 p | Waritah | Oliver | Br str | 256 | Dec 6 | Fuchau v. Ningpo | David Sassoon, Sons & Co | | |
| 7 p | Whampoa | Phillips | Br str | 315 | Nov 21 | Put back | Glover and Co | | |
| O D | Ying-tsze-fei | Drago | Br str | 315 | Dec 8 | Taku | Trautmann and Co | | |
| | 26 STEAMERS | | | | | | | | |

## MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

| No. & Sec. | SHIP'S NAME | COMMANDER | FLAG & RIG | TONNAGE | DATE OF ARRIVAL | WHERE FROM | CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS | DESTINATION | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 c | Albnera | Lovnek | Br sh | 774 | Nov 6 | London | Gilman and Co | Fuchau | Cld. 24th inst |
| 2 s | Asphodel | Bayfield | Br barq | 297 | Nov 7 | Newcastle N.S.W. | Chartron & Monnier | London | Immediately |
| 0 c | Avonvale | Ogilvie | Br barq | 308 | Oct 29 | Yokohama | Olyphant and Co | Montreal | Early |
| 2 c | Beenah | Hawkins | Br sh | 887 | Nov 23 | Sydney | Gilman and Co | London | Immediately |
| 1 c | Buston Castle | Brimage | Br sh | 880 | Dec 4 | Fuchau | Blain, Tate and Co | Fuchau | Early |
| 6 c | Canvass Back | Johns | Br sh | 670 | Oct 29 | Fuchau | Olyphant and Co | New York | Early |
| 1 p | Chow-sye | Burow | Siam sh | 560 | Oct 18 | Swatow | A. R. Tilby and Co | Hongkong | Early |
| 1 c | Coromandel | Smith | Br sh | 735 | Dec 2 | Fuchau | Master | Swatow | Cld. 28th inst |
| 0 s J M J | Crowshay Bailey | Hansenberg | Br sh | 982 | Nov 24 | Newport | Jardine, Matheson and Co | | |
| 7 p | Doucalion | Turner | Br barq | 298 | Dec 7 | Fuchau | Borneo Company Limited | New York | Immediately |
| 6 c | Dilkhoosh | Bisset | Br sh | 816 | Dec 10 | London | Gibb, Livingston and Co | | Discharging |
| 8 s | Duck | Lorenzo | Br sch | 145 | July 21 | Fuchau | P. F. Cams and Co | | For Sale |
| 1 p | Dunkeld | Toms | Br sh | 700 | Nov 29 | Fuchau | Augustine Heard and Co | New York | Immediately |
| 6 c | Earl Dalhousie | Campbell | Br sh | 1047 | Dec 11 | Sydney | Gilman and Co | London | Early |
| 1 c | Edith Haviland | Carpenter | Br bg | 203 | Dec 4 | Sydney | Frazar and Co | | Ft or Ch |
| 8 s | Eliza Mary | Hoole | Br sch | 126 | Dec 18 | Nagasaki | Glover and Co | Nagasaki | 30th instant |
| 1 c | Elsaben | Kühn | Prus bg | 150 | Dec 7 | Nagasaki | Wm. Pustau and Co | | |
| 1 c | Esperanza | Murrell | Br barq | 381 | Dec 10 | Swatow | A. R. Tilby and Co | | Ft or Ch |
| 1 c | Eunice Nicholas | Barry | Br sh | 1069 | Nov 21 | Fuchau | Master | | Discharging |
| 1 c | Gabalva | Wey | Br barq | 419 | Nov 1 | Swatow | Augustine Heard and Co | New York | Immediately |
| 6 s | H. W. Almy | Freeman | Am barq | 314 | Dec 11 | Puget Sound | Olyphant and Co | | Discharging |
| 7 c | Horatio | Palmer | Am sh | 460 | Dec 20 | New York | Bull, Purdon and Co | | |
| 7 s H W | James Shepherd | Jean | Br sh | 850 | Dec 19 | London | Shaw, Brothers and Co | London | Early |
| 8 s | Japan | Seeuberlich | Ham sh | 270 | Nov 5 | Hamburg | Siemssen and Co | | Discharging |
| 6 c | Joachim Christian | Petersen | Prus barq | 427 | Dec 20 | Newcastle N.S.W. | Wm. Pustau and Co | | |
| 2 c | John Bellamy | Calvert | Br sh | 1274 | Oct 9 | Sydney | Jardine, Matheson and Co | London | Early |
| 1 c | Lizzie | Riemer | Prus barq | 341 | Dec 24 | Swatow | Wm. Pustau and Co | Chefoo | Early |
| 1 c | Maggie Leslie | Stephens | Br barq | 472 | Dec 11 | Nagasaki | Frazar and Co | | Ft or Ch |
| 1 p | Mirella | Bruce | Br sh | 721 | Nov 25 | Fuchau | Frazar and Co | Swatow | Early |
| 7 p | Norfolk | Mogg | Br barq | 264 | Dec 22 | Yokohama | Smith, Kennedy and Co | | |
| 1 p | Morning Star | Johnston | Br sh | 562 | Dec 7 | Fuchau | Frazar and Co | Fuchau | Early |
| 7 s | Nowa Roy | Boswell | Br sch | 309 | Dec 9 | Hakodadi | John Thorne | Yokohama | 31st instant |
| 8 c | Peter Denny | Adams | Br sh | 971 | Nov 23 | London | Jardine, Matheson and Co | | Discharging |
| 2 p | Silesia | Ewing | Br sh | 781 | Dec 23 | Fuchau | Master | | |
| 8 c | Sooloo | Edan | Br. barq | 472 | Dec 20 | Fuchau | Frazar and Co | | Ft or Ch |
| 1 p | Summer Cloud | Boysen | Br sh | 698 | Dec 8 | Fuchau | Frazar and Co. | Swatow | Early |
| 2 c | Trebolgan | Lewis | Br sh | 1171 | Mar 25 | Fuchau | Master | | |
| 1 c | Tulsco | Jesson | Br barq | 380 | Dec 22 | Sydney | Frazar and Co | | |
| Wusung | Victoria | | Ham sh | 628 | Nov 2 | Nicolajefski | Wm. Pustau and Co | Swatow | Immediately |
| | 39 VESSELS | | | | | | | | |

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.